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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1803.

[No. 941.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
Rum in hds. and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap, in boxes.
Mould and dip'd Candies
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and trails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Frieses,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yana Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand's,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 20.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the
corner of King and Union Streets.
Rum in hds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hds.,
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicoes,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Halfthicks, Bedticks,
Fearnought, Oznaburgs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Dec. 20.

Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and
offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass,
from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is
excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore
prices. They expect to receive very shortly,
larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Dec. 2.

JUST PUBLISHED
By COTTON AND STEWART, and for Sale at their
Store.

DEATH ABOLISHED;

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at
Alexandria, during the months of August, Sep-
tember, and October; giving a detail of that
sickness, and of some of the views of Providence,
in such calamitous visitations.

With an Appendix,
Containing facts, relative to the origin of the
sickness, the extent of the mortality, the labors
of the Committee of Health, and the contributi-
tus for the relief of the poor.

By James Muir, D. D.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

December 1.

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and
Ireland, an assortment of
Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,
suitable to the season.

Dec. 17.

SECOND NOTICE.

In the Case of JAMES SMITH, a Bankrupt.
WHEREAS

A Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the
act of Congress passed on the 4th day of April,
1803, entitled "An act to establish an uniform
system of Bankruptcy throughout the United
States," hath been awarded and issued forth a-
gainst James Smith, of Dumfries, in the state of
Virginia, Merchant, and he having been declar-
ed a Bankrupt—he is hereby required to surrender
himself to the Commissioners, in the said Com-
mission named, or a major part of them, on Fri-
day the 9th, and Saturday the 17th days of this
present month, December, and Monday, the 9th
day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the fore-
noon on each day, at the Commissioner's Office,
(the house of Benjamin Parke) in the town of
Fredericksburg—and make a full disclosure of
his estate and effects; when and where his cre-
ditors may attend to prove their debts; at the
second meeting to choose assignees; and at the
last sitting, the said Bankrupt is required to
finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or
who have any of his effects, are not to pay or de-
liver the same, but to whom the Commissioners
shall direct.

BENJAMIN PARKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Commissioners Office, Dec. 1, 1803.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

HAVE RETURNED TO TOWN,
And are now opening, and will be ready for sale
in a few days,

Their Fall supply of Goods :
Consisting of superfine cloths, second do. coat-
ings, farnoughts, duffie blankets, point and role
do. striped kerseys, plaids, half thicks, cadders,
kerseymeres, twindowns, velvets, corduroys and
thicksets, Scotch carpeting, Brussels do. stiffs and
corded dimities, canvas and twine, German linens,
satin and sewing twine, threads and sewing silks.

And have on Hand,
70 hds. Sugar,
4 do. Jamaica Rum,
12000 lbs. Green Coffee,
2000 bushels Salt.

Oct. 26.

TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have
just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax Street,
near the corner of Prince Street, a handsome as-
sortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

SHOES :

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and
without heels.
Spangled kid, with and without heels.
Milles Morocco and leather.
Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.
Boys' do. do.
Children's Morocco and leather, with a num-
ber of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.
Great attention will be paid to those who will
please to favour them with their custom.

Oct. 29.

JEREMIAH ENEY,

HARNESS MAKER,
Upper end of King Street, near Mr. RICHTER'S
store,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the pub-
lic in general, that he carries on the Harness
Making Business. Likewise makes

Fire Buckets

on the most reasonable terms.

Wanted an Apprentice to the said busi-
ness, who can come well recommended.

Dec. 14.

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia,

Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,

100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,

100 half qr. do.

20 qr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior

quality,

50 bushels Almonds,

100 bushels Figs,

150 quarter hds. Raisins,

200 boxes Mincet do.

200 do. Bloom do.

15 boxes Lemons,

which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback,

Mulcovado Sugar in tierces and bls. Superior old

Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt,

Mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Russia

Duck, white Russia Sheetings, Drillings, Ravens-

duck, &c. &c.

Dec. 9.

Freight Wanted,

For the Snow MARY,

Now lying at Colonel Ramsey's

wharf; a good launch vessel.

Apply to the Master on board.

Dec. 14.

For Charleston, (South-Carolina,) on

The West-Indies, as Freight may offer,

The new Schooner

PATIENT SALLY,

MICHAEL FISHER, Master;

will carry about 600 bls. and be ready

to receive a cargo in a few days.

Apply to the Master on board,

Daniel McClean,

Dec. 13.

For Freight or Charter,

To Charleston, Savannah or

the W. Indies,

The Schooner EMPRESS,

Capr. Sears.

Also—Sloop SAMUEL,

Captain Taylor.

Apply to the Captains on board or

Wm. I. Hall.

Merchants' Wharf, Dec. 14.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Dec. 10.

For New-York,

The Brig CYRUS,

JOHN JOHNSON, Master:

For Freight or Passage, apply

to the master on board, lying at Col. Ram-

sey's wharf, or to

J. G. LADD.

Nov. 25.

Tunis Craven,

Has just received and is now opening at his store in

King-Street a few doors above Messrs. Bennett

and Watts's, a handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices

for CASH.

Nov. 5.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner Patience,

107 tons burthen, fifteen months old,

fails fast and is in fine order to re-

ceive a cargo. For terms apply on

board at Herkett's wharf, or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Dec. 10.

JOHN G. LADD

Has for sale at his warehouse, Prince Street wharf,

3000 bushels coarse Salt,

15 hds. W. India Rum,

30 pipes beef Holland Gin,

150 lbs. Beef and Pork,

A quantity of Soal Leather and Shoes of all sorts,

For Sale.

On Friday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold at the late dwelling of Jesse Pugh, *Sixty Seven*.

At the Personal Estate of the said Pugh, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, &c. &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 20.

For Charter or Sale,
THE SHIP PRESIDENT,
About 240 tons burthen—Two years old, and a fast sailer.

For sale on very moderate terms if taken away immediately,
About 1500 bushels Lisbon Salt, And 50 barrels PORK.
W.M. HODGSON.

Dec. 20.

For Sale or Charter,
The Brig FOX,
About 950 barrels burthen, a staunch, strong, well built vessel, only three years old. A freight to the south of Europe would be preferred. For further particulars apply to the Captain on board at Hepburn's Wharf, or to LEWIS DEBLOIS.

Dec. 20.

For Freight or Charter,
To the West-Indies, or any Southern Port,
The new Schooner PRINCE, Cornelius Weeks, Master; burthen about 550 lbs. of flour; will be ready to receive a cargo in two days. Apply to the captain on board, at Merchants' Wharf, or to Henry K. May & Co.

December 17.

For BOSTON,
The Schooner POLLY, JOSHUA BANGS, Master, Will sail in five days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Lawrason and Smoot's wharf, or to JOHN G. LADD.

December 17.

Valuable Property for Sale,
ADJOINING THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA. Will positively be sold on Thursday the 29th day of this month on the premises,

Eighty-three acres of LAND, adjoining the Town of Alexandria, formerly the property of Mr. Baldwin Dade, and now owned by Col. Nathaniel Pendleton, of New York.

This Land lies at the upper end of the Town, and fronts on the river Potowmack, so as to include two good Fisheries, and runs back between the Town and Mr. Dade's present dwelling house, crosses the George town road, and runs between the race ground, and Meffris, Fendall's, Conway's, Simms's, and Fitzhugh's Lots, to Mr. Charles Alexander's back line, known by North 6—that part of the Land lying between the river and the George town road, has been laid off into Lots of two acres corresponding with the squares in Town, and Fairfax, Royal, Pitt, St. Athaf, Washington, and Columbus streets extended, with cross streets of the same width, and will be sold in whole or half squares; the Land west of the George town road will be sold in lots of from two to five acres each, as may best accommodate purchasers. Considerable trouble has been taken to render the title clear, and freed from every possible incumbrance or prospect of litigation.

The terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money payable on the first day of March next, and the remainder in nine and eighteen months, a negotiable sum will be required for the first payment, and a security for the property for the balance. This property is beautifully situated for building Lots, lying in a long slip from river to the top of the hill, which ranges with Mr. Laney's house, and the whole of it fronting with a full view of the Town, and extending back to a range of highly improved meadows; the plat and survey made by Col. Gilpin, may be seen at any time on application.

Charles Simms, Attorneys
George Deneale, in fact fo
Edmund J. Lee,
Nathaniel Pendleton.

December 9.

RAN-AWAY,
From the subscriber living in Fauquier County, a negro man named

ZACHARY.

HE is a very tall black fellow, clean limbed, has lost the finger next the little one on his left hand, flatters much in speaking, and is about 20 years old.

He was at Mr. Travis Daniel's in Stafford, about a fortnight ago, and had a pass certifying him to be a free man, said to be signed with the name of the Clerk of Fauquier. I will give Thirty Dollars to any person delivering me the said negro in Fauquier county, and all lawful charges, and Two Dollars extra for his pass, or Twenty Dollars for lodging him in any jail, so that I get him again.

JAMES STIGLAR.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off.

Dec. 16.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEBATE in the SENATE on the LOUISIANA TREATY.

CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, November 3.

(Mr. Pickering's Speech concluded.)

It is likewise supposed that the Spanish officers in Louisiana will not dare to refuse obedience to that order: and one gentleman has expressed his opinion, in case such refusal should happen, that the American troops, whom the President should send thither, would be justified in compelling them to obey.—But what if a subsequent royal order has been issued, requiring those officers not to deliver up Louisiana to France or to the United States? We have some reason to think that such is the fact. And resistance, he presumed, was apprehended. Why, else, all this parade of war? Why had the President been authorised to employ the army and navy of the United States, and to call forth any portion of eighty thousand militia? Honorable gentlemen, he knew, held cheap the power of Spain: they have spoken plainly their opinion of her feebleness and inability to withstand the force of the United States: And have seemed to rest the security of our title (as he remarked on a former occasion) rather on that feebleness and inability, than on the validity of the cession from the French republic. And one honorable gentleman has said, that Spain will be left alone;—that the French republic is bound in honor not to give her any aid. The FRENCH REPUBLIC bound in honor? For ten or fifteen years past, we had known too well what were the honor and the justice of the government of that republic.

Perhaps Spain may not resist at the present moment: She may wait until France gets the war with Britain off her hands. Then pretences will be easily found to re-claim Louisiana; and Spain, once engaged to wrest it from us by force, will receive from France, her ally, all necessary aid. Mr. P. believed that this whole transaction had purposely been wrapt in obscurity by the French government. The boundary of Louisiana, for instance, on the side of Florida was, in the treaty, really unintelligible; and yet nothing was more easy to define. The French government, however, would find no difficulty in the construction. And an honorable member from New-Jersey, (Mr. Dayton) had informed us, that the French prefect, at New Orleans, told him, that as soon as general Victor should arrive, with the French troops, he should extend Louisiana far into West-Florida.

Mr. P. said, that which ever way he turned his eyes, war was in prospect, as the final result of our pacific measures—measures deemed so wise as to have been ascribed to divine inspiration! He wished they might merit that high character; but feared, in the end, they would bear the stamp of indiscretion—perhaps of folly.

Mr. Dayton. As the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts has quoted what was suggested by me in a former debate to deduce from it an inference which the information I gave can by no means warrant, I must be allowed the liberty of correcting him. When I said that there existed an essential difference between the French and Spanish officers at New-Orleans as to the real boundaries of the province of Louisiana, I did not mean to insinuate that this disagreement extended so far as an opposition to the French taking possession. It was a question of limits only, varying however so much in extent, as would have produced a serious altercation between those two countries, although closely allied.

The Spanish governor had taken it upon himself to proclaim that the province lately ceded and about to be given over to France would be confined on the East of the Mississippi to the river Iberville, and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, or in other words to the island of New-Orleans; but the French prefect on the contrary declared that he neither had nor would give his assent to the establishment of those limits, which would be regarded no longer than until the arrival of their troops.

The same gentleman (Mr. Pickering) has said that the advocates of this measure seem to rely much more upon their power than upon their right, and in this assertion I am compelled to say he has done us very great injustice. The title of the French is founded upon the often quoted treaty of St. Ildefonso, confirmed by the Royal order signed by the King of Spain himself, so lately as the 15th October 1802, directing

the delivery of the colony of Louisiana and its dependencies as well as of the city and island of New-Orleans, without any exception, to general Victor, or other officer duly authorised by that Republic to take charge of the said delivery."

When at New-Orleans in July last, I obtained from the best source a translated copy of the Royal Order, and can aver that it absolutely directs possession to be given without reservation or condition. It is not and cannot be denied, that the lately ratified treaty of Paris transfers to us completely all the title acquired by France in virtue of the first treaty and order alluded to.

We have then most incontestably the right of possession, and our object now is by passing the bill before us to obtain the possession itself, which we can certainly never do, consistently with good faith, if the reasonings & objections of my honorable friends from Delaware and Massachusetts should prevail. We are asked by the same gentlemen, what will be the consequence, if it shall appear, that the Royal Order had been revoked? I answer first that it is not in the least degree probable, for neither of them pretend to have heard of such revocation, nor is it intimated in the confidential communications before the Senate. But admitting for arguments sake, that it were revoked, of what avail could it be to a third party, who had in the mean time become a bona fide purchaser. Shall one nation, give to another a written formal evidence of transfer of territory, and revoke it at pleasure, especially after a third shall have been tempted and induced by that very evidence of title to contract, for the purchase of it. Would an act so fraudulent be countenanced between individuals, in a court of equity? Could it be justified between nations in a high court of honor? The honorable gentleman from Delaware, has taken a more delicate ground of objection. He has intimated that there exists in the knowledge of the Senate, the evidence of a serious opposition to our possessing that country which is known to the other branch of the legislature would probably have defeated this bill in its progress there. Allusions artfully made in this manner, to documents communicated under the injunction of secrecy, place us in an embarrassing situation. Forbidden by our rules to expose the papers referred to, even in argument, we can only declare what impressions they have made upon ourselves. Every Senator must understand him, every one must have heard and read, and weighed deliberately the contents of those documents, and for myself I am free to avow my belief that if known to every member of the other house, they would have had no effect against this bill, but would rather have quickened and ensured its progress, for such is the influence they have upon me.

The same gentleman goes on to say that our own government undoubtedly expects to meet with opposition and to be compelled to use violence, instead of receiving peaceable possession, or why should it send there so imposing a force. From what source that hon. gentleman has acquired a knowledge of the number of troops ordered down the river, he does not tell us, nor indeed how many he means when he calls the force an imposing one. If in times of peace and profound tranquility the Spaniards have found it prudent to keep there constantly, at least four or five hundred troops, could we be justified in sending no greater number when so important an act is about to be performed as the transfer of an extensive territory with the ports connected with it, and this too before we can have had an opportunity of sounding the dispositions of the inhabitants and of the Indians in the vicinity, in order to judge what effect the change will have upon them. These are wise precautions which our government I presume, would take, even if they could be most certain that the delivery would be voluntary and peaceable on the part of Spain, and therefore afford no color for the presumption that they expect or intend to use violence. The bill before us is drawn up in terms which are at the same time consistent with our late treaty, and perfectly well calculated to secure our interests, for it does not authorise payment of the stocks until after complete possession of the territory. Timely arrangements, which a law only can warrant, ought to be made for preparing the forms of certificates and for creating the stock, that every thing depending on us may be ready; and where can the discretionary power of transferring it in payment be so well vested, as with the President, who will certainly be the first to know when we have received the valuable consideration for it, viz. actual possession. When this event happens, Congress, who the honorable gentleman thinks, should be the only judge and sole depositary of this power, may possibly not be in session, and in this case upon this plan, our plighted faith would be violated, our acquisition of the country jeopardized, and our right to it lost. If we thus reasonably take all the preliminary steps for complying with our stipulations, and obstacles should nevertheless exist to the attainment of our object, it will be seen and known that they are not of our creation, but that we stand ready to fulfil all the engagements on our part, as I trust we shall be to compel it, if there be need, on the part of others.

Mr. Taylor. There have been, Mr. President, two objections made against the treaty; one that the United States cannot constitutionally acquire territory; the other, that the treaty stipulates for the admission of a new state into the union; a stipulation which the treaty making power is unable to comply with. To these ob-

jections I shall endeavor to give answers not before urged.

Before a confederation, each state in the union possessed a right, as attached to sovereignty, of acquiring territory, by war, purchase or treaty. That right must be either still possessed or forbidden both to each state and to the general government, or transferred to the general government. It is not possessed by the states separately; because wars and compacts with foreign powers and with each other, are prohibited to a separate state; and no other means of acquiring territory exist. By depriving every state of the means of exercising the right of acquiring territory, the constitution has deprived each separate state of the right itself. Neither the means or the right of acquiring territory are forbidden to the United States; on the contrary, in the 4th article of the constitution, Congress are empowered "to dispose of and regulate the territory belonging to the United States." This recognises the right of the United States to hold territory. The means of acquiring territory consist of war and compact; both are expressly surrendered to Congress and forbidden to the several states; and no right in a separate state to hold territory without its limits, is recognised by the constitution, nor any mode of effecting it possible, consistent with it. The means of acquiring and the right of holding territory, being both given to the United States, and prohibited to each state, it follows that these attributes of sovereignty, once held by each state, are thus transferred to the United States; and that if the means of acquiring and the right of holding, are equivalent to the right of acquiring territory, then this right merged from the separate states to the United States, as indispensably annexed to the treaty making power, and the power of making war; or indeed is literally given to the general government by the constitution.

Having proved, Sir, that the United States may constitutionally acquire, hold, dispose of and regulate territory, the other objection to be considered is, whether the third article of the treaty does stipulate, that Louisiana shall be erected into a state. It is conceded that the treaty making power, cannot by treaty erect a new state, however they may stipulate for it. I premise, that in the construction of this article, it is proper to recollect, that the negotiators must be supposed to have understood our constitution; it became very particularly their duty to do so, because in this article itself, they have recited "the principles of the constitution" as their guide; hence it is obvious, that they did not intend to infringe, but to adhere to those principles; and therefore if the article will admit of a construction, consistent with this presumable knowledge and intention of the negotiators, the probability of its accuracy will be greater, than one formed in a supposition, that the negotiators were either ignorant of that, which they ought to have known; or that they fraudulently professed a purpose, which they really intended to defeat.—The following construction is reconcilable with what the negotiators ought to have known, and with what they professed to intend.

Recollect, Sir, that it has been proved, that the United States may acquire territory. Territory so acquired, becomes from the acquisition itself a portion of the territories of the United States, or may be united with their territories, without being erected into a state. An union of territory is one thing; of states another. Both are exemplified by an actual existence. The United States possess territory, comprised in the union of territory, and not in the union of states. Congress are empowered to regulate or dispose of territorial sections of the union, and have exercised the power; but they are not empowered to regulate or dispose of state sections of the union.—The citizens of these territorial sections, are citizens of the United States, and they have all the rights of citizens of the United States; but such rights do not include those political rights arising from state compacts or government, which are dissimilar in different states. Supposing the general government or treaty making power, have no right to add or unite states and state citizens to the union, yet they have a power of adding or uniting to it territory, and territorial citizens of the United States.

(Mr. Taylor's Speech to be Continued.)

PORFOLIO.

THE Patrons of the PORT FOLIO, and the public generally are informed, that on the first day of January next, the publication of the fourth volume will commence.

The friends to this establishment will please recollect, that one of the most necessary stipulations is the payment of one year's subscription, (*Five Dollars*) in advance.

Subscriptions or arrearages will be thankfully received for the Editor, by the Editor of the Alexandria Advertiser, who is his agent in this place.

Flaxseed Hogsheads.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his cooper's shop, near Col. Hooe's Wharf, a few flaxseed hogsheads, and flour barrels.

CHARLES JAMIESON.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen coopers wanted.

November 16.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

Wanted immediately.—A sober steady man, to deliver this paper to its patrons in town—to one well recommended good wages will be given.

IMPORTANT.

*Extract of a letter from one of the proprietors of the *Expositor*, dated New Orleans, November 29th 1803.*

"General Wilkinson is here, and the people making preparations to receive possession of this government tomorrow. I have no time to add many observations relative to the police of this place, which appear without order and in the highest degree corrupt. Taxes are high and the town very filthy."

From the *New-York Evening Post*.

NEW PAMPHLET.**NUMBER I.**

"An examination of the various charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, Esq. Vice-President of the United States; and a development of the character and views of his political opponents, by ARISTIDES."

This morning was issued from the press of Ward and Gould, a pamphlet with the above title. We have only glanced hastily over its pages, but find it to contain matter of a nature that will probably highly interest all classes of readers; we therefore, without delay, hasten to lay before the public a brief account of its contents, enlivened with pretty copious extracts. As the copy right is not secured, we trust we shall not receive any letters from the author prohibiting a republication of whatever we may deem necessary or proper.

It is now more than eighteen months since the enemies of Mr. Burr commenced their attacks upon him, and though occasional paragraphs have appeared in the Morning Chronicle, a paper understood to have been brought into existence by his party, with the express view of defending him, yet, we hesitate not to say, nothing like such a formal refutation has appeared before the public, as to cause exultation in Mr. Burr's friends, or to create much apprehension in his enemies. The first thing that strikes the reader is the great distance of time that has been suffered to elapse between the attack and the defence; for every man conversant with the world knows that even what may afterwards turn out to be a falsehood, will, if left uncontradicted, make an impression on the minds of the many never to be entirely eradicated.—The writer of this pamphlet therefore is not altogether without cause for his apprehensions, when he says the subject has so long occupied the attention of the public, that he can scarcely hope for a candid perusal of its contents, and supposes that the patience of some is already exhausted. The reasons advanced by him however, in the conclusion, for appearing at this time, are plausible; as the manner and style adapted to procure a perusal is interesting, and will prove efficacious.

Newspapers, pamphlets, nay volumes have been devoted to the destruction of Mr. Burr's reputation, and that of those, who were disposed to defend him against such unmanly treatment.

The laws of decorum have been shamefully violated. Those who were honest enough to resist this wicked combination, were ridiculed and insulted. All this was submitted to with a becoming moderation and temper. No measures were pursued that could irritate the public mind, which, already heated by the collision of various interests, and prejudiced by volumes of falsehoods, could neither be directed nor controlled. When the sensibility of the people is highly excited, the doctrines of a political sect may sometimes obtain an ascendancy, however ridiculous they may be in theory, or dangerous in practice. But it can only continue, until the casual circumstances which have produced it, are removed by the operations of returning reason. At this moment therefore when the mists of error are dispersing, and a spirit of sober enquiry beginning to prevail, I have presumed to solicit a few moments attention."

The pamphlet goes back to the year 1798, and presents us with Governor Clinton, Melancton Smith, Mr. Hamilton, and Chancellor Livingston, in the convention at Poughkeepsie. Here, he says, originated the "scrutiny which has prevailed among our leading politicians." In his short history of this business, he has conducted himself not only so as to illustrate the Clintons and the Livingstons, but in a

manner not very much calculated to conciliate the good will of the federal party.—They are not disposed to hear Mr. Hamilton charged with "sophistry" for defending the constitution in the convention.—His "sophistry" (says the writer) concealed the deformity of the instrument." We confess we can no more comprehend the policy, than we can allow the truth of this charge, made at this time, in a work professedly devoted to the defence of Mr. Burr, and to the exposition of the base and unprincipled views of the Clintonians.

The writer pretends to be able to trace back the enmity, which he says, the Clinton family have uniformly borne Mr. Burr, to Mr. B's having sided with Judge Yates when he was a candidate against Governor Clinton. He occupies several pages in a manner not very interesting, in answering the author of "A view of the political conduct of Aaron Burr," till he comes down to 1798, a year, according to him, "pregnant with portentous events." At this time he tells us, Chancellor Livingston came forth with his claims on the chief magistracy of the state. "To gratify the extreme anxiety and officious solicitude of Chancellor Livingston, as well as pacify the clamorous vanity of his relations, the republican party, after much hesitation, agreed to support that "learned" personage for the chief magistracy. His want of popularity was so well known, that nothing could have induced this inexpedient measure, but a desire to shew the futility of his pretensions, and thus in future avoid his unceasing importunities; for about this period, this gentleman and his numerous connections, though notoriously destitute of claims upon the public, and of all attachment to the principles of republicanism, strenuously advanced claims to power."

Now does this not exhibit a very curious inside view? Here there was a whole party actively engaged throughout the great state of New-York, Clintons, Livingstons, and Burrites, and the people in all parts of the country, were wrought up into a ferment, to promote the election of a man to the Chief Magistracy, who, according to their present confessions, had no attachment to republican principles, and whose election they did not themselves expect to effect, but had taken him up as their candidate merely to show that he had no popularity and could not succeed. "The result of the election (continues he) terminated as was foreseen in the defeat and mortification of Mr. Livingston, and confirmed the conviction of the party, that the people had no confidence in his political integrity."—Pretty well methinks! Go on gentlemen! only continue as you have begun, and sure enough we shall bye and bye have a view of the whole ground.

Much credit is then assumed for Mr. Burr for his exertions in procuring the appropriation of money to fortify our harbours at an extra meeting of the legislature in August 1798, "when federal policy had nearly involved us in war." Really we think it is high time that the groundless and wicked calumny against the federal administration on this score should cease. The authors of these slanders have derived all the advantages from them that they ever proposed; their misrepresentations have been rewarded by offices and power, and they should have too much manliness to continue them any longer. Of all clamours ever raised by them against the federalists this is the most barefaced; for if they will turn to the files of Congress, they will find that even their most zealous partisans there allowed that the conduct of the French towards us at that time was too insufferable to receive a countenance from any one. The pamphleteer in this, as in several other things has indulged his spleen or his resentment in a manner injurious to truth and unworthy of any cause.

He is a most inveterate enemy to all aliens and to the alien law, and perceives that Mr. Burr was wrong when he opposed the Massachusetts amendment in 1799, which went to exclude aliens from our national councils. These aliens have since stung Mr. Burr to the very vitals, and now all the "local dissensions of a political nature," are said to have "originated exclusively" with them.

This brings him to 1800, when the assembly republican ticket for this city was made up, as he says, by Mr. Burr, and was successful. It will be remembered that the then ensuing legislature was to choose electors for president and vice-president. On this occasion the writer informs us,

Governor Clinton, "explicitly declared that he had long entertained an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Jefferson's talents as a statesman and his firmness as a republican. That he conceived him on accommodating trimmer, who would change with times and bend to circumstances for the purpose of personal promotion. Impressed with these sentiments, he could not, with propriety, he said, acquiesce in the elevation of a man destitute of the qualifications essential to the good administration of the government; and added other expressions too vulgar to be here repeated. But, said he, with energy, if Mr. Burr was the candidate for the presidential chair, I would all wish pleasure and with vigor.

This very extraordinary fact might stagger belief were it not supported by the names of gentlemen whose veracity we presume no one will dare question. In the following paragraph the writer fearlessly appeals to them:

It is so notorious that these were Governor Clinton's sentiments, that it is scarcely necessary to produce authority to prove it. To remove however every doubt from the reader's mind, I will refer him to Mr. David Gleeson, Mr. John Mills, Mr. J. Swartwout, or Mr. M. L. Davis, in whose presence these sentiments, and many others more disreputable, if possible, were uttered. It was at the house of Mr. Burr, where anticipating the evil consequences that at that critical moment would result from such conduct in Governor Clinton, insisted before he left the house, that he should promise his friends to desist from using such language, previous to the election. This was very reluctantly complied with on the part of Mr. Clinton.

Now notwithstanding this, they were continually reiterated by his son, who publicly and loudly animadverted upon the character of Mr. Jefferson with the most vulgar severity. Similar sentiments were certainly entertained by all Governor Clinton's connections, as their conduct during the election clearly evinced. Mr. De Witt Clinton through the whole contest never appeared at the poll, but observed the most shameful indifference and inactivity."

Thus then the public are at length informed that Mr. Jefferson was held in as little estimation by Governor Clinton and his party, as they in turn have assured us he was held by Mr. Burr and his party. This now is a view of the whole ground with a witness.

(To be continued.)

Political Sketches.

There are several essential requisites for forming real and substantial republicans, besides a love of liberty and a hatred of tyranny; particularly a discriminating intelligence, public spiritedness, purity of morals and steady habits. The republics of Asia and Europe were subverted, and most of them terminated in horrid despotism, not by reason that the people who composed those republics were destitute of love for their own personal liberty, for the love of that is as natural as the love of life; but because they did not love and practise the virtues which are the stability of a republican government, because they had become corrupt in their morals and manners, because suffering themselves to be duped by the knavish arts of demagogues, they depressed good men and promoted and exalted the bad.

The following lines of Dr. Young are particularly applicable to republics:

"Whatever secondary props may rise From politics, to build the public peace, The basis is the manners of the land. When rotten these, the politicians' wiles But struggle with destruction; as a child With giants huge; or giants with a dove."

In the republics of Greece, "liberty subsisted in its excess, its delirium, terrible in its charms, and glittering to the last with the blaze of the very fire that consumed it." And how came it to pass that it was consumed at all, and especially so quickly? The Greeks were intelligent, they were brave, they were ardent, and were jealous of their rights in the extreme; but they were capricious, rash, precipitate and violent: their wisest and best men were often consumed by the heat of their sudden and ill judging fury, while artful demagogues, flattery their prejudices and inflaming their passions with calumnies, made each subservient to their own selfish views.

The Romans, for a long time, were a very sedate people, simple in their manners, steady in their attachment and habits,* industrious, frugal, strangers to luxury, contemptuous of wealth, contented with a bare competence, venerated religion, strict observers of oaths and promises, enthusiastic lovers of their country. Long continuing to cultivate those republican virtues, they long preserved their liberty; nor did they become the abject vassals of despotism, till by the loss of their pristine national character and by a general depravation of manners, they had prepared themselves for the degradation of such a condition. The Romans, in the time of Julius Caesar, having become in their manners and habits, entirely different from their plain and virtuous ancestors, an essential change in their government was the natural and inevitable consequence.

Two centuries ago, the people of Holland nearly resembled the old Romans. Like them they were poor, and like them they were industrious, frugal, hardy and brave; and every partial and minor interest was made to yield to the love of country. Under those favorable circumstances,

the tree of liberty, nourished at the root with genuine republican virtues, grew and flourished, and its fair branches overspread the land; but as public and private virtue decayed, this tree continued to wither till it became a sapless hideous trunk, a mere skeleton of its former substance.

Look at Holland now: "How fallen, how lost!"—Her glory is departed; her liberties and her independence are gone, perhaps, forever.

She is perhaps a subjugated province of France, and has only the name of a nation. And was this disastrous event merely the result of external intrigues & violence? Not so—time was

when the Hollander would have repelled even

the most mighty and desperate invader, or "died in the last ditch." Time was, when they resolved to transport themselves into Asia, and establish there a free and independent government rather than submit to the degraded condition of subjugation, with which they were threatened. But the Hollander having lost the noble undaunted spirit and the plain republican manners of their ancestors, became luxurious, selfish, venial, effeminate, less courageous, than their great grandmothers; and by discarding republican virtues, and suffering the prevalence of a general corruption of manners, they forged for themselves these chains, which they now patiently wear.

The effects of moral as well as natural causes being certain and uniform despotism, or at least an abridgement of civil liberty, will in all cases, succeed the loss of republican virtues, as surely as darkness succeeds the departure of the sun.

Balance.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Schooner Commerce, Baltimore
Cleared.
Schooner Rachel, Stevens, Barbadoes
Brig Polly Dennis, do.
Schooner Leebo, Gurnie, Charleston

A Charity Sermon.

WILL be delivered on Sunday next at the Episcopal Church, by the reverend Thomas Davis, at the particular request of the members of Lodge No. 22—The brethren will move in procession from their Lodge room, precisely at 11 o'clock. Visiting Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.
WM. PATTON, jun. Sec'y.

Dec. 21.

Public Sale.

Will be added to Fridays Sales,
1 Trunk of Chintzes,
1 do. Calicoes,
1 do. Damities, Ca. br. c., Musi s &c.
1 do. Worsted and Cotton Stockings,
Fine and coarse Cloths, Velvets, &c. &c.
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
December 21.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of David Graham, late of the said county of Alexandria, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 1st day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1803.

David Wilson Scott,
Administrator of David Graham, deceased.
All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

D. 21

216

A CARD.

Mr. GENERES has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that his third PRACTISING BALL will be on Thursday next 22d inst. to commence at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Dec. 20.

33

WANTED TO HIRE,
FOR one year, twenty able bodied NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road. Good usage to, and punctual payment for their services, may be relied on. Any persons who have, and are disposed to hire, will please give the earliest notice to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to contract for that number, on behalf of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company.

Richard Ratcliff.

Dec. 15.

33

EDUCATION.

I shall open a NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday evening next, at my house next door to the Indian Queen on King street; where pupils committed to my care will be diligently instructed in

Reading, Writing & Arithmetic. Those persons who are disposed to favour me with their patronage on the present occasion, will please to call as soon as possible, that I may have it in my power to make arrangements proper for the order of the school and improvement of the scholars.

John Mason.

N. B. MARIAN MASON continues to teach Reading, Writing and Needle work, and would BOARD three or four girls on moderate terms.

Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. Archibald Morton, are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber properly authenticated, and all such as are indebted to the said state, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN McCLENACHAN.

Dec. 6.

47

INDIA GOODS.

I have received twenty four bales of India Goods.	
CONSISTING OF	
Beerbohm Gurrabs,	Gazapoore do.
Berppoore Coffahs,	Panna Chintz,
Mow Sannas,	Mizzipoore do.
Johanna do.	Blue Gilli Hiffs.
Mamarapoore do.	Sooty Romall do.
Jillapoore do.	
	Benjamin Shreve.
Dec. 12.	d

ELEGANT EDITION

OF
The HOLY BIBLE.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription, (in four handsome octavo volumes)

THE HOLY BIBLE, CONTAINING The Old and New Testaments.

CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on a superfine wove paper, with an elegant new type. The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars per vol. in boards, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

To those who subscribe for several copies, a discount will be made, proportioned to the number subscribed for.

THE advantage of having this invaluable Book printed on a large type, and, at the same time, in portable and convenient volumes, appears so evident, that the encouragement necessary to warrant an undertaking of such magnitude is confidently expected; a portable volume would often be taken up, in a moment of leisure, when the size of a large, unwieldy folio, would operate as an apology for leaving it unopened; in this way, small portions of time would be profitably employed, which might otherwise be totally lost. In large families a Bible in volumes, affording an opportunity for several to read at once, may sometimes be peculiarly convenient: it seems superfluous to add much on this subject—suffice it to say, that no reasonable expence or pains shall be spared, to render this edition of the Holy Scriptures both correct and elegant.

The above work is in press, and will be finished about the end of the present year.

Subscriptions received by R. and J. Gray, King street, where a specimen of the paper and printing may be seen.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, TO BUILD

A Catholic Cathedral Church, In the City of Baltimore.

1	Pize of	20,000
1	do.	10,000
2	do. 5000 are	10,000
5	do. 1000	5000
10	do. 500	5000
25	do. 200	5000
200	do. 100	20,000
200	do. 50	10,000
200	do. 25	5000
2000	do. 20	50,000
4000	do. 15	60,000
1st dr. ticket after 2000		500
1st do. 4000		500
1st do. 6000		500
1st do. 8000		500
1st do. 10,000		500
1st do. 12,000		500
1st do. 15,000		500
1st do. 18,000		500
1st do. 20,000		500
1 last drawn ticket which may have a Blank to its Number,		4000
7154 Prizes,		210,000
13846 Blanks—not 2 to a prize.		

21,000 Tickets at 10 dols. each, 210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery, the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the Managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall be sold to authorize it: and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction of Fifteen per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Church.

Tickets to be had of the Managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

Right Rev. Bishop Carroll,
Rev. Francis Beson,
Messrs. David Williamson,
Robert Walpole,
Chas. Ghequier,
Patrick Bennet,
Arnold Liver,

Luke Turner,
F. J. Mitchell,

Tickets in the above lottery to be had at the store of T. L. Washington and Co. Fairfax street, Alexandria.

Aug. 13.

GEORGE N. LYLES

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a general supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which he offers for sale at his store in Fairfax street, on the most reasonable terms. Also,

A quantity of Seine Twine.

Nov. 10.

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Notice.

All persons who stand indebted to the estate of Jeff Pugh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands against said estate are directed to produce them legally authenticated for settlement to

CATHARINE PUGH,

Administrator,

at the house formerly occupied by Jeff Pugh.

Dec. 19.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To a new, correct and elegant Edition of that truly classical and justly celebrated work,

GIBBON's HISTORY

OF THE

DECLINE AND FALL

OF THE

ROMAN EMPIRE:

By Messrs. BIRCH and SMALL, of Philadelphia, will be received by

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

at the Alexandria Library.

NO book ever offered to the public stands less in need of encomium and recommendation. It has been read in every European language. To those who have not perused its pages, it may be necessary to observe—that the history of that long and interesting period, from the reign of Augustus to the taking of Constantinople and the death of Mahomet 2d. is no where else to be found in such regular and well composed arrangement. In giving this edition of it from the American press, it is presumed that the publishers render a service to their country. Its superiority will be sufficiently evident from the following

PROSPECTUS.

It will be enriched with Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author, written by himself, and will contain near 200 pages more than the London edition, though it will be one third cheaper. It will be embellished with an elegant head of the author; two whole sheet maps, one of the Eastern and one of the Western part of the Roman Empire, and a map of the parts of Europe adjacent to Constantinople. The execution of the work will be in the best style, of which Russel's Ancient and Modern Europe, the Domestic Encyclopedia, and Tucker's Blackstone, from the same press, may afford a just specimen: in short, it will be the most complete edition of Gibbon extant.

Conditions.

1st. It will be printed from the last London edition, and published in eight Octavo vols. during the year 1804.

2d. It will be delivered to those subscribers, who take it in volumes, at Two Dollars per vol. in boards.

Those who wait for a completion of the work may have it either at Sixteen Dollars, in boards, or in good and handsome binding at Twenty Dollars, payable on delivery.

King street Dec. 16.

law 3t

STOUGHTON's GENUINE BITTERS,
Faithfully prepared at the original ware-house London.

TO make any observations here, upon the superior quality of these Bitters, to any ever offered for sale, is needless; suffice it to say, that they have stood the test of approbation a great number of years.

Gentlemen, who prefer bitters, will find them an elegant and wholesome preparation; and now for the first time, imported in quart bottles, as well as vials, which will reduce the price near one half.

Country stores and taverns supplied by the dozen or gross, with a very large allowance, the price, or bartered for country produce, on application to Messrs. Robert and John Gray, booksellers, Alexandria.

Sold also, (Retail)

By Rapine, Conrad and Co. booksellers, Capitol Hill, Washington; John March, bookseller, George Town; Tidley Graham, Norfolk, and A. Buck, Fredericksburg.

Nov. 15. 3maw

In the case of James M'Donald,

A BANKRUPT:

THIS is to give notice, that the Commissioners named and authorized in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against James M'Donald, of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 3d day of January next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Wm. Rhodes, Inn Keeper, in the city of Washington, where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and attest to or dissent from the allowance of the certificate to said Bankrupt.

By Order of the Commissioners.

LEWIS FORD, Sec'y.

Washington, Dec. 17. 2aw3t

Cash given for clean linnen rags at this office.

To be Sold.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mann Page, deceased, on Monday the 2d day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mansfield, his late residence,

All the personal Property belonging

to his Estate:

Consisting of about One Hundred and Sixty

NEGROES,

together with all the stock of Houses, three Miles, Cattle, Sheep, Plantation Utensils, and about 1000 barrels of Corn. Amongst the Negroes are seven very valuable Carpenters, three excellent Blacksmiths, two Millers and some other tradesmen. The greater part, if not the whole, of this valuable property, will be sold on a credit of 12 months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid. All sums under twenty dollars must be paid in money.

There is also to dispose of, at private sale, and on the foregoing terms, a number of

LOTS

in Hanover town, county of Hanover, including the Tobacco Warehouses at that place; a House and Lot in the town of Bath, or Berkley Springs, and 3000 acres of

TENNESSEE LANDS,

belonging to said estate.

All persons having claims against said Estate, will please make them known as speedily as possible; and those indebted will, it is hoped, be forward in making payment to

Robert Patton,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Fredericksburg, Dec. 1.

d

HENNING'S

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

For Sale at

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY's Book Store,

King street.

For Sale, by

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

WHEATON'S

GENUINE PATENT JAUNDICE

BITTERS,

A MEDICINE extremely useful when Jaundice and Bilious Complaints are so prevalent among the citizens of America and the West Indies. They are a useful and efficacious Medicine for curing Jaundice and Bilious disorders, and removing that sinking, faint, distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleepy, dull heaviness in the fore part of the day, weakness and trembling of the limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of countenance, complaints so common to jaundice and bilious people.

Also removing constipation of the bowels, obstructions of urine, choleric complaints, puking, and purging, indigestion, sick head, ache, rheumatic complaints, &c. (which arise from a collection of foul, bilious matter in the stomach) and at length restoring the constitution to strength and vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and cure rickety children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New England, by the above medicine, (as may be seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

LIKEWISE,

Wheaton's Patent Itch Ointment.

The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder. One box cures a person, and there need be no washing after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and smoother after the use of it than before.

August 2. 2aw6m

ALSO,

London particular Wine, in Pipes, and quarter casks, Port Wine in bottles, genuine French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Spirit.

A few bags of good JUNIPER BERRIES, All of which will be sold on moderate terms.

JAMES SANDERSON.

Nov. 23. 2aw3w

To Let,

THE frane Warehouse on King street, two doors above Pitt Street, now occupied by Amrose Vassie. Possession will be given on the 27th of this month—apply, in the absence of the subscriber, to Col. Dennis Ramsey.

R. I. TAYLOR.

August 15.

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have just received,

A large supply of superfine Eagle, Henry the 8th, and Merry Andrew

PLAYING CARDS,

and a few dozen blank Cards of